Parks & Gardens UK
Knowledge, Inspiration, Conservation

A-Z Thesaurus

The Parks & Gardens UK Thesaurus was developed to assist volunteers in their research and allow them to use consistent terminology when noting particular aspects of historic parks, gardens and designed landscapes. The Thesaurus is also used for data entry and resides in the database with a hierarchical structure. Many researchers and students have found that it is a useful quick reference tool when doing desk and field research, so we have created an A-Z version. The [ ] are used to cross reference which Key Field category the term can be found within in the database.

abbey	A religious house governed by an abbot or abbess. [context/principal building OR funerary]
acorn finial	A finial in the shape of an acorn. [feature]
agriculture and subsistence	Land used for the production of food, either crops or livestock. [context/principal building] OR [purpose]
airing court	An enclosed exercise yard next to an asylum building. There were often several airing courts, separating male and female patients, as well as those with different clinical conditions. The courts had an ornamental layout and often a pleasant view out intended to calm and cheer the patient. The boundaries of the courts were secured either by fences, walls or ha-has so that the patients could not escape. [form] OR [purpose]
alcove	A recess in a garden wall or hedge. May also refer to a covered retreat or bower. May contain sculpture or a seat. [feature]
allée or alley	A walk bordered by trees or clipped hedges in a garden or park. Made of gravel, sand or turf, it is different from a path or avenue. Also known by the French term ' allée.' [feature] OR [feature]
allotment	A share or portion of land that is allotted to a person, usually used for growing food for the family to eat or cultivating flowers. Allotments were originally for the rural poor, but with the growth of towns in the mid to late 19th century, urban allotments were established for the urban poor." [form] OR [purpose]
allotment shed	A slight structure built on an allotment for shelter or storage, or for use as a workshop, by the allotment holder. [feature]
almshouse	A house devoted to the shelter of the poor and endowed by a benefactor for this use. [context/principal building]

alpine bed	A bed in which alpine plants are grown. Such beds are usually raised to improve drainage. [feature]
alpine garden	A garden which consists of rocks and rock-loving plants that require little water. [plant type/environment]
American garden	A concept dating in England from the second half of the 18th century, when hardy North American plants first became relatively easy to obtain. [style] OR [plant type/environment]
amphitheatre	A garden feature of tiers of turfed ramps and stepped terraces, straight or curving, leading down to, or surrounding a flat open space. [feature]
ancient monument	A building or structure which is no longer used but is conserved for its cultural or historical value. [context/principal building]
animal enclosure	An enclosed area to house animals. Often consists of a covered shelter and an open area for exercise and feeding. (See also 'zoological gardens') [feature]
apiary	An area or enclosure where bee hives are kept. Also used for a collection or grouping of beehives. [purpose]
approach	A route leading to a country house from the entrance to the estate, sometimes raised as a causeway. [feature]
aqueduct	A bridge or similar structure with a channel for carrying water across a valley. [feature]
arboretum	A place devoted to the cultivation and exhibition of rare trees. [form] OR [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
arbour	A lattice-work bower or shady retreat covered with climbing plants. [feature]
arcade	A series of arches, linked together, often made out of clipped hedges or trees with the trunks forming the uprights. (see also: garden arcade) [feature]
arch	A curved structure, generally surmounting and connecting two uprights. [feature]
archaeological site	A site which features remains of past human activity which is, or has been, the subject of archaeological investigation. [context/principal building]
archery butts	A mound or structure on which targets are placed for archery practice or competition. [purpose]
archery ground	An open flat ground where the sport of shooting with bow and arrows is pursued. The ground can be equipped with targets mounted on butts and various fixed distance marker. [purpose]
armillary sphere	A sundial consisting of a sphere formed from a number of solid rings. [feature]
army camp	A site where an army or body of troops is, temporarily or permanently, lodged, with or without entrenchments and fortifications. [context/principal building]

art gallery	A building in which works of art are displayed, permanently or temporarily. [context/principal building]
artefact	An object made by humans. [feature]
artificial mound	An artificial hill constructed to provide a good view, especially in Tudor gardens. [feature]
Arts and Crafts	A cultural style that was fashionable in the late 19th and early 20th century. Arts and Crafts garden design emphasises use of traditional crafts and materials for garden structures, often using geometric shapes, particularly associated with Edwin Lutyens and Thomas Mawson. [style]
assembly rooms	A building or set of rooms, primarily of the 18th century, in which social gatherings and balls were held. [context/principal]
astrolabe	A fixed instrument to measure altitude of stars and planets. [feature]
asylum	An establishment providing care for mentally ill, sick or elderly people. Use more specific term where known. [context/principal building]
asylum landscape	An estate associated with purpose-built asylums for the treatment of patients with mental illness and disability. Developed from the mid-19th century, and designed to be therapeutic. The features of the landscape were typical of country house estates, but those which might pose a risk to patients were avoided, such as large expanses of water. A distinctive feature of the asylum estate was the airing court. [form] OR [purpose]
avenue	A route consisting of paired parallel lines of trees or other plants, banks, ditches, stones, or timber posts. (See also 'tree avenue') [feature]
aviary	A house, enclosure or large cage for the keeping and breeding of birds. [feature]
azalea house	A glasshouse built specifically to protect tender azaleas from the weather. [feature]
backyard	A small yard attached to the rear of a house or other building. [feature]
bagnio	A bath house, usually containing a cold bath (Italian). [feature]
balustrade	A row of balusters (short pillars or columns), usually made of stone, with a rail or coping on top. [feature]
balustrading	A row of balusters (short pillars or columns), usually made of stone, with a rail or coping on top. [feature]
bandstand	A platform or other structure for the use of a band of musicians. [feature]
banqueting house	A hall, apartment or large room, designed or used primarily for festive or state functions. [feature]

bark house	A garden building made of wood, bark and often thatch. [feature]
Baroque	A type of formal French-style layout on a grand scale, fashionable in Britain in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. [style]
barrier	An obstruction, usually manmade, which is used to restrict or prevent access to a settlement, building or area of land. Use more specific type where known. [feature]
basin	1. The bowl for the water in a fountain. The term is also applied to large geometric ponds. [feature (artefact)] 2. A round, often-shallow container, usually of stone, used for the ornamental display of plants. [feature (water feature)]
bastion	In gardens, a projecting bay or corner vantage point. [feature]
bath house	A building equipped with facilities for bathing. [feature]
battery	A strip of ground where cannon are sited, often included in gardens for their visual effect and as vantage points for viewing. [feature]
battlefield	The field or area of ground on which a battle or skirmish was fought. [context/principal building]
bear enclosure	An enclosure, usually within zoological gardens, designed to represent the natural environment for bears, including shelter. (For bear baiting enclosures use 'bear pit.') [feature]
bear pit	A pit where bears were housed for baiting and entertainment purposes. (If not used for baiting use 'bear enclosure') [feature]
bed	An area in a garden, park or other green space in which plants, and sometimes shrubs, are grown. [feature]
bee bole	A recess in a stone or brick wall, usually bounding a garden or orchard, set two to three feet from the ground and facing south to south-east to catch the morning sun, in which a bee skep or beehive is placed. Often found in groupings of three to six. [feature]
bee house	A house for sheltering bee skeps or hives in rows on shelves or stands. [feature]
bee shelter	A roofed shelter usually projecting from a garden wall to protect bee skeps from rain. [feature]
belt	A planting of trees and shrubs around the perimeter of an estate. [form] OR [feature]
belvedere	A turret, tower or look out occupying a prominent position to provide a view. It may be either a separate building, or part of a villa." [feature]
berceau	A vault-shaped trellis on which climbing plants are trained. [feature]
bird bath	An ornamental receptacle to catch rainwater for birds to drink from and bathe in. Sometimes mounted on a column or plinth. [feature]
boat house	A house or shelter for the storage and/or launching of boats. [feature]

boating lake	A lake, often artificial, in a park or open space, used for the recreational rowing and sailing of boats. [purpose] OR [feature]
bog garden	A soft, marshy garden, often peat-based where water- and peat-loving plants are grown. [plant type/environment]
border	A strip of ground forming a fringe to a garden. Use more specific type where known. [feature]
bosquet	An ornamental grove, thicket or shrubbery pierced by walks. [Feature]
botanic garden	A garden designed to provide living material for the study of botany and horticulture.[form] OR [purpose]
botanical bed	A bed in which plants are grown specifically for the purpose of horticultural or scientific study. [Feature]
bothy	A building which housed unmarried gardeners in often cramped conditions and with rudimentary facilities. Often built along a wall of the kitchen garden. The bothy 'system' was used for both unmarried male and female servants and labourers, and was most frequently associated with estates in Scotland and northern England in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The term may be used today to refer to a shed where gardeners shelter or take refreshment rather than a potting or tool shed. [feature]
boundary fence	A fence that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land. [Feature]
boundary wall	Any wall enclosing a building or complex of buildings. Such as a prison, dockyard, factory. [feature]
bower	A covered enclosure or recess in a garden. (See also 'arbour.') [feature]
bowling green	A closely mown piece of ground used for the game of lawn bowling, also known as 'flat lawn bowls.' (See also: 'crown green') [purpose] OR [feature]
bowling green pavilion	A building, often located in a park, where players can change and store equipment and from where spectators can watch the game. [feature]
brook	A small stream. feature>water feature>water course
Brownian landscape	A style which exhibits the characteristics of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown's style of landscape gardening from 1750 to 1780. The elements were: rolling green slopes and lawns which came up to the house; trees dotted about either singly or in clumps, particularly on hills; a perimeter belt of trees; a boundary drive, and a lake of natural appearance in the middle ground. [style]
building	A structure with a roof to provide shelter from the weather for occupants or contents. Use specific type where known. [feature]
burial ground	An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead. [form] OR [purpose] OR [context/principal building]

burn	A small river, stream or brook (mostly used in Scotland and North of England). [feature]
bus station	A building and open area from which buses, usually those providing local or regional services, begin or end their journeys. [context/principal building]
bust	A piece of sculpture usually representing the head, shoulders and breast of a person. [feature]
butterfly garden	A garden in which a variety of plants are grown to encourage butterflies. [purpose]
butts	A mound or structure on which an archery, musketry or artillery target is erected. Use specific type where known. [purpose]
cabinet	A small garden enclosure or arbour within a bosquet (thicket or shrubbery), or surrounded by clipped hedges. (French term) [form] OR [feature]
cabinet de verdure	A small compartment within a bosquet or one bounded by hedges. (French term) [feature]
camellia house	A 19th-century glasshouse built specifically for the fostering of camellias. [feature]
camomile lawn	A lawn planted with camomile plants which when walked upon release a fragrant smell. [feature]
camomile seat	A garden seat covered in clipped camomile plants which release a fragrant smell when sat upon. [feature]
canal	An artificial navigable waterway used for the transportation of goods. Nowadays also used for recreational purposes. [feature]
caravan park	An area where caravans are located. Permanently located caravans are often set within a landscaped surroundings. [purpose]
carpet bed	A bed of low-growing foliage plants, all of an even height, arranged in patterns that resemble a carpet both in the intricacy of their design and in the uniformity of surface. [feature]
cascade	An artificial fall of water often taking the form of a water staircase. [feature]
cascade house	An often ornate building housing the source of an ornamental cascade, for instance at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire. [feature]
casino	An ornamental pavilion where music or dancing took place, and gambling as well. [feature]
castle	A fortress and dwelling, usually medieval in origin, and often consisting of a keep, curtain wall and towers. [context/principal building]
cathedral	The principal church of a diocese in which the cathedra or bishop's throne is to be found. [context/principal building]

cathedral close	An enclosed area of ground immediately surrounding a cathedral. (See also 'cathedral precinct') [context/principal building]
cathedral precinct	An area of ground immediately surrounding a cathedral. (See also 'cathedral close') [context/principal building]
causeway	A road or pathway raised above surrounding low, wet or uneven ground. [feature]
cemetery	An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead. [form] OR [context/principal building] OR [purpose]
cenotaph	A tomb-like monument which commemorates a dead person or people whose remains are elsewhere. [feature]
chapel	A freestanding building, or a room or recess serving as a place of Christian worship in a church or other building. (See also 'chapel') [context/principal building] OR [feature]
chest hospital	A specialist hospital treating patients with chest disorders and diseases. [context/principal building]
children's hospital	A specialist hospital for the medical and surgical treatment of children. [context/principal building]
children's playground	An area of ground used for children to play on, often attached to a school." [purpose]
Chinese pavilion	A light, ornamental structure in a garden, park or place of recreation built in the Chinese style. [feature]
Chinese-style garden	A garden with a layout and ornaments in a style of a traditional garden of China. Usually contains artificial crags contrasting and harmonising with soft, reflective water. Trees are valued for their symbolic associations and plants for their scents. First became fashionable in Britain in the 18th century. [style]
chinoiserie	Ornaments in or incorporating a Westernised version of Chinese designs or motifs. [feature]
church	A building used for public Christian worship. [context/principal building]
churchyard	An area of ground belonging to a church, often used as a burial ground. [context/principal building]
cistern	Tanks of lead or cast iron for collecting rainwater, usually rectangular, and often decorated with friezes or panels. [feature]
civic centre	A building or building complex where municipal offices and other public buildings are situated. [context/principal building]
civil	Land or buildings used for civil purposes. [context/principal building]
clairvoie	An openwork gate, fence or grille which permits a view of the scenery beyond. [feature]

Classical landscape	A landscape style originating in Britain in the early 18th century, inspired by paintings of idealised or imagined Classical Italian landscapes by artists such as Claude Lorrain, Gaspard Dughet, and Nicholas Poussin. Would usually feature classical-style sculpture and buildings such as temples. For example, Chiswick House, Stowe, and Stourhead. The style evolved into 'English landscape style' later in the 18th century. (See also 'English landscape style')"[style]
cloister garden	A garden in the middle of cloisters (usually medieval, for instance, in an abbey, cathedral or monastery). [form]
clump	A number of trees planted together to form a distinct group. [feature] or [form]
coastal garden	A gardens located on the coast with plants and trees suited to the conditions. [plant type/environment]
cockpit	A pit or enclosed area used for cockfighting. [purpose] OR [feature]
cold bath	A bath in the grounds usually on the site of a spring, often associated with a bath house [feature]
collection	A thematic assemblage of plants, artefacts or animals. [Form]
college	An educational establishment providing higher or higher education, or specialised training. [context/principal building]
college garden	A formal garden consisting of lawns, walks and borders belonging to a college or university, such as Oxford or Cambridge. [form]
colonnade	A row of columns supporting an entablature, or similar shaped structure in green materials, especially hedging. [feature]
column	Upright, free-standing pillar, typically round in section, often in the style of classical Greek or Roman columns. [feature]
commemorative	A place or structure created to commemorate a person or event. [purpose] OR [context principal building]
commemorative monument	A building or structure erected to commemorate a person or event. [context/principal building]
commercial	Land or buildings used for commercial purposes. [context/principal building]
commercial office	The administrative office of a commercial concern. (see also 'Government office' and 'local government office' and 'office [context/principal building]
communal garden	A shared, open space dedicated for the use of a specific group of residential dwellings [form] OR [context principal building]
communications	Land used for communications [context/principal buildings]
communications site	A site that may include structures or buildings used for communication purposes, such as a telegraph station or telephone exchange. [context/principal buildings]
community garden	A garden(especially in an urban area) maintained by members of community. [form] OR [context principal building]

compartment	A distinct area or ‘room’ within a garden, sometimes fenced or hedged. [form]
conceit	A charming, delightful or whimsical object in a garden, for example, a bridge over grass. [feature]
conduit	A pipe or channel for conveying water or other liquids. [Feature]
conservation	Gardens or other green spaces designed specifically to cultivate or conserve plants or animals, sometimes designed to provide a specific type of habitat. [purpose]
conservatory	A glasshouse used to grow and display tender decorative plants. May be either an extension to a house or free-standing. [feature]
container	An object used for, or capable of holding plants or other items. [feature]
Contemporary:	Contemporary is a relative term, so the actual span of years that it covers depends upon the year in which the term was used. It is usually used to cover the current day at the time of writing back to (approximately) the previous 10 to 20 years.
coppice	A managed small wood or thicket of undergrowth which is periodically cut to encourage new growth providing smaller timber. Also known as a 'copse.' [form]
corbeille	A flower bed edged with wicker basketwork. [feature]
cottage	A small house with few rooms and simple layout, usually built originally as a home for labourers or artisans and their families. [context/principal building]
cottage garden	An informal garden attached to a cottage where flowers, vegetables and fruit trees are grown. [form] OR [style]
cottage home	Accommodation for children as an alternative to the workhouse following several Poor Law Acts. Modelled on continental examples and first erected at the end of the 1860s, it is based on the idea of a ""village"" of small houses accommodating a small group. [context/principal building]
cottage hospital	Usually a rural hospital with up to 25 beds. Can include dispensaries with in-patients. [context/principal building]
cottage ornee	A rustic building of picturesque design. [Feature]
country estate	An area of privately owned land attached to, and incorporating, a country house and associated buildings. [form]
country house	The rural residence of a country gentleman. [context/ principal building]
country park	A large public park in a rural area, often created from a historic landscape park. [Form] OR [purpose]
courtyard	An uncovered area, surrounded or partially surrounded by buildings. [feature]

covered yard	A covered area of ground attached to a building. [Feature]
covert	Densely planted bushes and trees which can provide cover for game birds. [form]
cricket pavilion	A building adjoining a cricket pitch with facilities for players and spectators. [Feature]
crinkle-crankle wall	A wall with serpentine curves for growing fruit, dating in Britain from the mid-18th century. Its curving lines gave added strength, thus avoiding the need for buttressing. (See also: 'serpentine wall') [feature]
croft	An enclosed piece of land attached to a house [context/principal building]
croquet lawn	A closely mown lawn used for the game of croquet. [purpose] OR [feature]
crown green	A closely mown lawn, with low mound in the centre, used for playing crown green bowls, a North of England variant of lawn bowls. (See also: 'bowling green') [purpose] OR [feature]
crypta	A tunnel into a hillside. The word is similar to grotto [feature]
curling pond	A pond on which the game of curling is played when frozen. [feature]
cultural events/display	Green spaces designed and landscaped for cultural events, displays or exhibitions. [purpose]
cutwork Parterre	An early type of parterre using clipped plants or hedging to form a linear pattern which was infilled with low-growing plants, often of a different colour or species (see also 'gazon coupe'). [feature]
dairy	A building or group of buildings used for the making, processing, storing and selling of milk and other dairy products. (See also: 'laiterie') [feature]
dam	An artificial structure built for controlling and shaping of water. [feature]
deer cote	A building, usually with some open or arcaded sides, within the park for the shelter and protection of deer, especially in winter. [feature]
deer course	An area in a deer park where a single deer was chased by dogs over a set distance, with bets made on the outcome. It usually included a stand (for viewing) and could also include three distance markers, a finishing post and a ditch behind the last post. [purpose]
deer house	A building for housing deer overnight. [Feature]
deer park	A large park for keeping deer. In medieval times the prime purpose was for hunting. [Form] OR [purpose] OR [purpose]
deer shelter	A building used to shelter deer hunters. [feature]
defence	Land, buildings or structures used for military purposes. [context/principal building] OR [purpose]

dell garden	A garden in a hollow or small valley with trees and deliberate planting under the trees. Derived from 'dell,' a term for a natural wooded hollow or small valley. [form]
demesne	The lands or estate attached to a manor or country house. (Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland and Wales). [form]
designed route	An artificially created way or course connecting points in a landscape. Often of ornamental quality. [Feature]
designed rural space	A rural open space, usually in a village or hamlet that has been designed for aesthetic as well as functional purposes (often a recreational space). [form]
designed urban space	An open space in a town or city that has been designed for aesthetic purposes as well as functional purposes (often a recreational space). [form]
detached house	A free-standing house, not joined to another on either side. [context/principal building]
dew pond	A shallow pond, often artificial, fed by the condensation of water from the air, occurring on high land which has no other adequate water supply. [Feature]
dingle	Small valley or side valley, sometimes brought into a designed landscape, with paths through woodland, seats, and perhaps waterfalls and ponds. [feature]
dipping pool	A small pool, often half-vaulted over and below a terrace. Also in centre of kitchen gardens, used for filling watering-cans. [feature]
ditch	A long and narrow hollow or trench dug in the ground, often used to carry water though it may be dry for much of the year. [Feature]
domestic/ residential	Land or buildings used for private residential purposes. [context]
doocot	A house for doves and pigeons, usually placed at a height above the ground. It has openings for the birds to get in and out, and niches or compartments all around the inside to enable the birds to nest, roost and breed (Scots). [feature]
Doric temple	A garden building, designed in the form of a classical Doric temple, used for standing or sitting in, and fashionable in the 18th century. The original classical Greek Doric style has columns that are fluted with a plain, rounded disc capital but no base. Classical Roman Doric style columns are plain rather than fluted, and have a base. [feature]
dovecote	A house for doves and pigeons, usually placed at a height above the ground. It has openings for the birds to get in and out, and niches or compartments all around the inside to enable the birds to nest, roost and breed. [feature]
drinking fountain	A fountain specifically designed to provide water for drinking. Can be a free-standing or wall-mounted structure. In public parks, they are often have decorative value and may commemorate an event or person. [feature]

drive	A route within a park, intended originally for horse-drawn carriages. [feature]
druid's cell	A rustic structure or hermitage, usually dating from the 18th century when there was considerable antiquarian interest in the Druids. Also known as a ‘druid’s cave’ [feature]
druid's temple	A stone circle, made of upright, large stones, such as at Stonehenge, Wiltshire. [feature]
dry moat	A wide ditch surrounding a building or garden. May have been originally designed to be filled with water. (See also 'moat') [feature]
Dutch-style garden	A garden in the traditional Dutch style: usually flat and compact, with an emphasis on small canals, hedges, topiary, lead statuary and flowering shrubs and bulbs. First became fashionable in Britain in the 17th century. [style]
Early medieval:	From 410 to 1066
earthwork	An artificial landscape feature, created by excavating or mounding soil. [feature]
edging	Used to mark out the edges of paths or to surround flower beds. They can be either openwork (hooped wood, iron, wire or basketwork) or solid (boards, brick or stone). [feature]
education	Land or buildings used for educational purposes. [context/principal building]
educational	Parks or gardens which have a main purpose of educating people about plants, animals, or ecology. [purpose]
Edwardian:	From 1901 to 1910. The period during the reign of Edward VII.
Egyptian-style garden	A garden incorporating Egyptian architectural features such as sphinxes and tomb-like features. [style]
Elizabethan:	From 1558 to 1603. The period during the reign of Elizabeth I.
embankment	Specifically in gardens, a bank or mount built up to protect an area of the garden, or to provide a raised viewing area. An embankment is often formed from spoil from excavated lakes, and can be formed into terraced walks. [feature]
English landscape garden	A garden on a large scale, being naturalistic in appearance with no regularity of design. A great deal of art in planning and planting often lay behind these gardens. (See also'Brownian' and 'Classical landscape') [style]
entrance	An opening, especially in a wall or fence. [feature]
environment	A garden typified by specific environmental conditions. [plant type/environment]
espalier	A tree trained to grow flat against a wall, trellis or other support, with its branches spread out, approximately horizontally. Can also mean the support against which a tree is grown in this manner. [feature]

estate	A large area of land and the buildings upon it, usually owned by one person, trust, company or institution. Use narrower term where known. [form]
estate village	A purpose-built model village for the workers on a country house estate. [context/principal building]
exedra	An area of a garden with a semi-circular backdrop formed by an ornamental, architectural structure or a natural feature grown to the required shape, for example, a hedge. (See also: 'exedra') [feature]
exotic garden	A garden in which plant species from other countries are grown. [plant type/environment]
factory	A building or complex housing powered machinery and employing a large workforce for manufacturing purposes. [context/principal building]
farm	A tract of land, often including a farmhouse and ancillary buildings, used for the purpose of cultivation and the rearing of livestock, etc. [context/principal building]
fence	A construction of wood or metal used to enclose an area of land, a building. [feature]
ferme ornee	1. A rustic building of picturesque design, often associated with a model farm, country house or estate. Although ornamental in design the building was intended to be functional. The term was used to mean ornamental farm buildings from the 1790s onwards. [context/principal OR [feature] building] 2. A term used in the 18th and 19th centuries for a large garden which included an operational farm in the design, and was planted with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowerbeds, protected from livestock by fences or ditches. For example: The Leasowes, Worcestershire and Woburn Farm, Surrey. [form] OR [purpose]
fernery (garden)	Area of a garden for the cultivation of ferns. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
fernery (glasshouse)	A glasshouse for the cultivation of ferns. [feature]
fig house	A greenhouse for the growing of figs. [feature]
finial	An ornament placed on top of a roof, pinnacle, pediment, arch or column. In gardens often on gate piers, arches, columns, balustrades, garden buildings, walls and pedestals. [feature]
fish farm	A farm with a pond, river, lake or tanks where fish are kept and bred for commercial purposes. [context/principal building]
fishing lodge	A garden building on an estate used by fishing parties. [feature]
fishing pavilion	A waterside building from which one could fish. [feature]
fishing tabernacle	A small hut or pavilion for the use of anglers, such as the fishing tabernacles at Studley Royal, North Yorkshire [feature]

fishpond	A pond used for the rearing, breeding, sorting and storing of fish. [feature] OR [purpose]
flats	A purpose-built tenement, usually multi-storey. Also known as 'block of flats'. [context/principal]
fleur-de-lys finial	A finial in the shape of a fleur-de-lys. [Feature]
floral clock	A 20th-century feature found in public parks and seaside resorts. The face of the clock is planted with low-growing flowers and plants, while the moving hands are covered with small foliage. (See also 'ornamental clock' under 'garden ornament') [feature]
flower bed	A plot of earth used for the raising of flowers and shrubs. [feature]
flower box	A stone, terracotta, wooden or metal receptacle used to grow flowers in. [feature]
flower garden	A garden in which flower beds are the primary focal point. [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
flowery mead	A medieval term for a clover lawn or rich meadow sown with different sorts of flowers. Today, a meadow deliberately planted with wild flowers. [form]
fog house	A summerhouse lined with moss. [feature]
folly	A structure, often found in 18th-century landscape gardens, that demonstrates eccentricity or excess rather than practical purpose. They can take many forms including ruins, sham castles, towers, hermits' cells or grottoes. Use more specific term where known. [feature]
food / drink production	Land used for the production of food and drink. [purpose]
forcing pit	A hotbed kept warm or hot for the cultivation of tender vegetables and fruit. Also known as a 'forcing bed' or 'forcing ground.' [feature]
forestry	Large areas of land used predominantly for growing trees, often for commercial purposes. [purpose]
formal	A style using regular, linear or geometric design. [style]
formal garden	A style using regular, linear or geometric design. Formality is most closely associated with the traditional French, Italian and Dutch styles [form]
fortified house	A house which bears signs of fortification. These often include crenellated battlements and narrow slit-like windows. Includes 'bastle,' 'fortified manor house,' 'pele tower,' and 'tower house.' [context/principal building]
fountain	An artificial aperture from which water springs. The water supply usually came from a lake or reservoir higher up in order to ensure the necessary flow and pressure. More recently fountains have been powered by pumps. [feature]

fountain house	A building, in a garden, park or open space, either housing a fountain or the machinery which powers one. [feature]
fragrance garden	A garden specifically planted with sweet smelling, fragrant plants. [plant type/environment]
frame yard	An area of the kitchen garden containing hotbeds with covering frames for growing tender fruit and vegetables. (See also ‘hotbed' [purpose]
French-style garden	A garden in the style of a grand 17th-century French garden. The characteristics are: parterres adjacent to the house, with fountains and flowers and plants in regular beds; stonework, balustrades and statuary; formal basins and canals with cascades; bosquets with walks, and broad avenues. [style]
friary	Houses specifically for men and of chiefly mendicant religious orders. [context/principal building]
fruit garden	An orchard or area where fruit is grown. [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
fruit-growing wall	A wall, usually south-facing, used for the cultivation of fruit plants or trees. [feature]
funerary site	Site types normally or frequently associated with burials which in some instances may have had solely religious or ritual functions. [form] OR [context/principal building] OR [purpose]
game larder	A small building in which game is hung up and kept cool. [feature]
garden	An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit or vegetables and/or recreational purposes. Use more specific type where known. [form]
garden bench	A bench found in a garden, either fixed or movable, and commonly made of wood, stone or metal. [feature]
garden building	Structures located in a garden setting that are not strictly buildings. Use a more specific term where possible. [feature]
garden city	A city designed with many spacious green spaces and gardens. The first garden city, started in 1903, was Letchworth (also known as Letchworth Garden City) in Hertfordshire, England. [context/principal building]
garden feature	Unspecified landscape feature. Use more specific type where known. [feature]
garden festival site	A large area of land, usually in an urban area (often including land previously used for heavy industry), landscaped for a garden festival (usually a one-off event). [purpose]
garden furniture	Furniture designed specifically to be used in the garden, usually made of weather-resistant materials. [feature]
garden house	A small ornamental building in a garden, usually consisting of a single storey and one room. Use a more specific term where known. [feature]

garden of remembrance	Public garden designed to commemorate the dead, especially designed as a quiet place to sit and contemplate.[form] OR [purpose]
garden of rest	Garden associated with a crematorium where the ashes of the deceased are scattered or buried. [form] OR [purpose]
garden open by ticket or subscription	A garden that was developed as a commercial concern, from the 18th century onwards. Usually a pleasure garden, park or arboretum. [context/principal building]
garden ornament	A decorative or ornamental structure purposefully situated in a garden. Such as sculptures, sundials, bird baths and garden gnomes [feature]
garden porch	A roofed, lightweight structure, usually attached to a house, providing access from and to the garden. [feature]
garden retreat	A planted structure or building, often within a secluded area of a garden, where people could go for quiet reflection. [feature]
garden screen	A vertical structure which can be of hard material or plants, and which serves to conceal or partly-conceal views within, out of, or into, a garden or park. [feature]
garden seat	A type of garden house, usually in the form of an open-fronted shelter with seat. [feature]
garden shed	A structure in a garden used to house gardening implements [feature]
garden suburb	A residential area of a large town or city laid out systematically with spacious and garden-like surroundings. [context/principal building]
garden table	A table found in a garden, either fixed or movable, and commonly made of wood, stone or metal. [feature]
garden terrace	A flat, level area of ground within a garden. Often raised and accessed by steps. [feature]
garden village	A village laid out systematically with spacious and garden-like surroundings. [context/principal building]
garden wall	A stone or brick wall either in, or enclosing, a garden. [feature]
gardeners' tunnel	A tunnel for use by the gardners to prevent the owners seeing them as they went about their work. Connecting their basic working area (kitchen garden) with the ornamental garden. [feature]
gardenesque	A term coined by J.C. Loudon in 1832. A style that allowed each plant to develop naturally and fully and to be displayed to its best advantage. [style]
gate	A movable barrier, usually external, within an opening in a wall, fence, hedge or similar. (See also: 'gate') [feature]
gate lodge	A dwelling, located at the entrance, or gates, to an estate or park. [feature]

gate piers	A pair of upright posts or pillars, one either side of an entrance gate. Often designed in the same architectural style as the house. [features]
gatehouse	A gateway with one or more chambers over the entrance arch, and flanking towers housing stairs and additional rooms, especially when associated with medieval buildings such as castles and abbeys. Later gatehouses were more ornamental structures at the main gateways to country houses or parks. [feature]
gateway	An opening or gap which has, or originally had, a gate of pair of gates. [feature]
gazebo	A garden house situated to provide a commanding view [feature]
gazon coupe	Turf in which shapes have been cut out and filled in with coloured earth, sand or gravel, especially 17th century. (French) [feature]
geodesic dome	A dome constructed of short struts that link together to form an open framework of triangles or polygons, filled with a transparent, waterproof material. [context/principal building]
geometric	A layout where straight lines and circles form a pattern for paths, rows of trees or statuary, beds and water. (See also formal garden). [style]
Georgian:	From 1714 to 1830. The period during the reigns of George I (from 1714 to 1727), George II (from 1727 to 1760), George III (from 1760 to 1820) and George IV (from 1820 to 1830).
glade	A clearing in a wood. [feature]
glasshouse	A building made mainly of glass, in which plants are grown. Use more specific type where possible. (See also: 'greenhouse') [context/principal building] OR [feature]
gloriette	A pavilion away from the house which could be used as a summerhouse or a look-out for defensive purposes. An example is Queen Eleanor's gloriette, built around 1280, which still stands on an island at Leeds Castle, Kent. [feature]
garden gnome	A small figurative sculpture, usually painted in bright colours, of a gnome. The gnome is a mythical being that features in folk tales in northern Europe and is usually depicted as a very small bearded man in a pointed hat. Garden gnomes, made in Germany, were first introduced to Britain in the mid-19th century at Lamport Hall in Northamptonshire. [feature]
golf course	A prepared area of ground on which the game of golf is played. [context/principal building] OR [purpose]
Gothic	The Gothic revival in gardens in the 18th century saw the re-use of some medieval features, such as pointed arches, crenellation, buttresses and ogee curves in garden buildings. Referring to the former age of supposed virtues and to assert British traditional style of architecture. [style]
Government office	The offices of a Government Department responsible for the administration of the country. (See also 'local government office') [context/principal building]

grand hotel	A large, luxuriously appointed hotel. [context/principal building]
Grand Manner	A variation of Baroque style, fashionable in the 17th century, with large scale formal layouts but with awareness of the countryside and incorporating views of it. [style]
grange	An outlying farm or estate, usually belonging to a religious order or feudal lord. Specifically related to core buildings and structures associated with monastic land holding. [context/principal building]
gravel garden	A garden with a thick gravel mulch and often little or poor-quality soil. Usually features drought-resistant planting. A type of garden which became popular from the 1970s onwards with the growth of ecological awareness, and the need to conserve water. For example, the Beth Chatto Gardens, Colchester. [form]
great house	A large house dating from the 16th century onwards, built as a symbol of the wealth and status of the owner but not intended to be defensible unlike the castles and manor houses it replaced. [context/principal building]
greenhouse	A building with extensive use of glass to protect plants (originally greens) from the cold and to permit maximum sunlight. The term 'greenhouse' was first used in the 17th century. (See also: 'glasshouse' [feature]
grille	An open grating of wrought iron, bronze or wood, forming a screen to a door, window or other opening, or used as a divider. [feature]
grotto	A shady cavern built as a garden feature. In the 18th century it usually took the form of an artificial rocky cave or apartment decorated with stalactites and shells in a wild part of the grounds. [feature]
grove	A small wood or collection of trees grown for ornamental appearance. A grove is often synonymous with a bosquet or wilderness. [form] OR [feature]
ha-ha	A dry ditch or sunken fence which divided the formal garden from the landscaped park without interrupting the view. [feature]
hanging garden	A garden planted as a series of rising terraces. [form]
hanging wood	From an Anglo-Saxon term meaning ‘a wood on a slope or a hill’. Also used to mean a planting where the trees lean over and the roots overhang lower ground, sometimes a road or path. [feature]
health / medicine	Land used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes. [purpose]
health and welfare	Land or buildings used for health or welfare purposes. [context/principal building]
heated wall	A wall in a flower or kitchen garden, containing conduits or pipes for heating the wall. May also known as a 'flue wall.' [feature]
heath house	A primitive garden building mainly of wood with heath used between the wooden slats and as thatch for the roof. [feature]

heather garden	An acidic peat-based garden where various types of heather are grown. [plant type/environment]
hedge	A line of tightly growing trees or shrubs to delineate a boundary or act as a screen within a garden. May be composed of a wide range of species, both evergreen and deciduous. [feature]
hedge maze	A complex maze with tall hedges enclosing the paths. A popular feature of 16th and 17th century gardens. (See also: 'labyrinth') [form] OR [feature]
heliochronometer	A sundial capable of giving an accurate reading of standard time to the minute. [feature]
herb garden	A garden for the cultivation of herbs used for medicinal or culinary purposes. [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
herbaceous border	A long bed planted with perennial flowers and plants. [feature]
herbarium	A building or room containing a collection of preserved plants (usually pressed and dried specimens). [feature]
heritage site	Land or buildings of heritage importance. [context/principal building]
herm	Rectangular stone pillar, often tapering towards the base, topped by a carved head of Hermes or other deity. (See also: 'term') [feature]
hermitage	A small hut or dwelling in a secluded spot, usually built in a park, as a resting place, retreat or viewing point. [feature]
historic house	A house considered significant for its historic architectural style, associations with historic events or people, or its social or. Usually legally protected as listed buildings. Often large in size with grounds attached. [context/principal building]
historic industrial site	An area or defined space once used for trades and/or manufacturing activity, which remains largely intact and functional but used for educational and cultural rather than commercial purposes. [context/principal building]
horticultural	Land or buildings used for the cultivation of plants. [context/principal building] OR [purpose]
hospice	An establishment providing care for the terminally ill. [context/principal building]
hospital	A building for the care of the sick, aged, infirm and poor. Use narrower monument type if possible. [context/principal building]
hospital estate	The lands or estate attached to a hospital. [form]
hostel	A building, usually containing several dormitories, used as a cheap, short term residence. Use more specific term if known. [context/principal building]
hotbed	A bed that is hollowed out, like a trough, and filled with materials such as manure and tanner's bark which heat up and nourish the plants grown in the bed. It can be covered with a glass frame." [feature]

hotel	A large building used for the accommodation of paying travellers and guests. [context/principal building]
hothouse	A glasshouse used for the cultivation of tropical plants. [feature]
house	A building for human habitation, especially a dwelling place. Use more specific type where known. [context/principal building]
housing estate	A residential district planned as a unit. [form] OR [context/principal building]
hunting lodge	A building used as a temporary place to stay for when hunting, or as a viewing station for the chase. [feature]
hunting park	An enclosed area of parkland used almost exclusively for the hunting of deer. [purpose]
icehouse	A structure, usually underground, used for storing ice. [feature]
Indian pavilion	A structure, often ornamental, in a garden, park or area of recreation, designed to reflect the style of Indian architecture. The most famous example of which is the Royal Pavilion in Brighton. [Feature]
Indian-style garden	A Western garden which is characteristic of courtly Hindu or Mogul gardens. There is an emphasis on richly-scented plantings, trees with dark spreading foliage for shade, use of striking colour and water in a central position, often with fountains. [style]
indoor swimming pool	A large, artificial pool, usually lined with tiles, rubber or similar materials. An enclosed feature, usually subterranean, constructed to contain water for public or private recreation and sporting activities. Often part of a larger sports centre. Use 'outdoor swimming pool' for unenclosed pools. [feature]
industrial	Land or buildings used for industrial purposes. [context/principal building]
industrial monument	An area or defined space believed to have been used for trades and/or manufacturing activity. Only use when evidence for more specific site type is lacking [context/principal building]
industrial site	An area or defined space used for trades and/or manufacturing purposes. [context/principal building]
infectious diseases hospital	An isolation hospital for infectious diseases and leprosy, sometimes known as a 'pest house'; commonly situated on the edge of a town. [context/principal building]
informal	Design of planting and layout without regularity or geometry. [style]
Inter-war:	From 1919 to 1939.The period between World War1and World War2
Ionic temple	A garden building, designed in the style of a classical Ionic temple, used for standing or sitting in, and fashionable in the 18th century. The original classical Greek Ionic style has fluted columns with an egg-and-dart moulding at the top and the capital above has a pari of colutes (ending in a spiral at each end) [feature]

iris garden	A garden area in which varieties of iris are grown. After much hybridisation in the 19th and 20th centuries, elaborate displays were made possible. Many public parks and horticultural gardens have iris beds and gardens. [plant type/environment]
ironwork	Elements, such as railings and gates, made of iron, especially wrought iron. [feature]
Islamic garden	A typical Islamic garden is divided into four quarters, separated by canals in the shape of a cross, often with a pavilion at the centre. [style]
island	A piece of land, sometimes artificial, completely surrounded by water. [feature]
island bed	A bed of plants surrounded by lawn, looking like an island in a sea of grass. [feature]
Italianate garden	In England this refers specifically to the High Victorian revival of terrace gardens. Usually with the characteristics of the Italian garden of the Renaissance, such gardens had formal, geometrical layouts of lawns and paths, with much use of stone steps, [style]
Jacobean	From 1603 to 1625. The period during the reign of James I of England (he was also James VI of Scotland from 1567 to 1625).
Jacobean-style garden	A garden style following the style of Tudor gardens, still formal in layout, containing topiary, knots, herb gardens, and flower parterres. Elaborate Italian Mannerist water effects and grottoes were introduced. [style]
Japanese pavilion	A light, ornamental structure in a garden, park or place of recreation built in the Japanese style. [feature]
Japanese-style garden	A garden incorporating features of traditional Japanese gardens such as a pool, an island, stepping stones or a bridge, cherry trees and other shrubs and flowering plants grown with the emphasis on line. [style]
jardinet	An ornate circular basin in which plants and shrubs are grown, usually placed on a terrace. Particularly associated with Victorian gardens. (French term, literal meaning of 'little garden.') [feature]
kale-yard	A cabbage garden or, more generally, a small kitchen garden, usually attached to a cottage. Also spelt 'kail-yard.' (Scots) [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
kennels	A house or range of buildings in which dogs are kept, such as hunting hounds. Ornamental kennels were fashionable in the late 18th to early-19th century, and appear in a number of pattern books of the period. [feature]
kiosk	A small garden shelter in 18th century gardens. [feature]
kissing gate	A small gate swinging in a U- or V-shaped enclosure, which allows only one person to pass through at a time. [Feature]
kitchen garden	A private garden established primarily for growing vegetables and herbs for domestic consumption. [form] OR [purpose] OR [plant type/environment] OR [feature]

knot garden	An intricately designed garden in which groundcover plants, low shrubs or coloured earths are arranged in interlacing patterns resembling knots. [form] OR [feature]
labyrinth	An intricate pattern often winding paths cut through woods or wildernesses, creating a difficulty reaching the centre. The original labyrinths (for example in ancient Crete and Egypt) were in buildings or underground structures. 'Labyrinth' is based on an ancient Greek word, and was used to describe garden mazes in written English from at least the 18th century. (See also: 'maze,' 'hedge maze' and 'turf maze') [form] OR [feature]
laiterie	A decorative building in the form of a dairy, used for recreation. [feature]
lake	A large body of water surrounded by land. [feature]
landscape garden	A garden on a large scale, naturalistic in appearance and having no regularity of design. It was developed in the early-18th century and embraced both, pictorial, temple-clad landscapes such as Stourhead, Wiltshire, and park landscape of Lancelot Brown and his followers. [form]
landscape park	Grounds, usually associated with a country house, laid out so as to produce the effect of natural scenery. [form]
laund	A medieval term for an open space among woods. (French) [feature]
laundry yard	An area for the drying of laundry. Also known as ‘drying yard’. [feature]
lawn	A flat, and usually level area of mown and cultivated grass, attached to a house. [feature]
lawn cemetery	A form of cemetery (from the mid-20th century onwards in Britain) which has memorials flush with the ground, to give the impression of an uninterrupted lawn. [form] OR [purpose]
library	A building, room or suite of rooms where books, or other materials, are classified by subject and stored for use by the library's members. [context/principal building]
lido	A public recreational complex centred around an open-air swimming pool. [purpose]
lighthouse	A tower or structure, with a powerful light or lights at the top. Usually erected at an important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the warning and guidance of mariners, but can also be erected inland for the guidance of travellers. [context/principal building]
lime walk	A walk or path lined with lime trees. [feature]
local government office	A building which houses the administrative functions of a local authority. [context/principal building]
loggia	A covered arcade, often attached to a building, open on one or more sides. (Italian, meaning 'lodge') [feature]
mall	A public promenade lined with trees to provide shade. [feature]

managed woodland	An area of cultivated, managed woodland producing wood which is used for a variety of purposes. [form]
manor farm	A farm on the estate of a manor. [context/principal building]
manor house	The principal house of a manor or village. [context/principal building]
mansion house	Traditionally, the chief residence of a land owner, and later used specifically to describe a lord mayor's residence. [context/principal building]
maritime	Land or buildings used for marine purposes. [context/principal building]
market garden	A piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers to be sold at markets. [form]
mausoleum	A decorative tomb or building that houses a number of tombs. [context/principal building] OR [feature]
maze	A puzzle of a confusing and baffling network of winding paths which connect and cross at points, or end in blind alleys. The paths are often bordered by high hedges, tall plants or walls. 'Maze' is from a Middle English word that meant dazed or confused. Use more specific type where known. (See also: 'labyrinth') [form] OR [feature]
medicinal bed	A bed in which plants used for medicines are grown. [feature]
Medieval	From 1066 to 1540
medieval garden	Gardens of this period included the monastery garden (see Form: garden: monastery garden) and a type of enclosed garden (sometimes known as a 'hortus conclusus'), described by contemporary sources. The garden was usually surrounded by a hedge or wall, often laid out in geometrical form, and may have featured fountains, walks, arbours and turfed seats." [style]
medieval-style garden	A garden where the design and planting is intended to be typical of medieval period gardens. [style]
melon pit	A hotbed which was kept warm or hot for the cultivation of melons. [feature]
memorial garden	A public garden, usually containing flower beds and seating, with a large commemorative monument as a focal point (often commemorating those who died in a specific war). [Form] OR [purpose]
menagerie	An enclosed space which may include smaller enclosures and buildings used for keeping and displaying live wild animals. A feature usually associated with royal or aristocratic residences, and most common before the mid-19th century. [purpose]

mental asylum	Traditionally a hospital where patients suffering from mental disability and psychiatric disorders were confined away from society. Many patients received minimal medical care or attention. Term in use during the 19th and early 20th centuries. [context/principal building]
military airfield site	Buildings, structures and sites directly associated with the operation of military airfields. See also 'air transport site' in the 'transport' Class. [context/principal]
military base	A building or group of buildings, often surrounded by a system of fortifications, used as a residential and training site by members of an armed force. [context/principal building]
military camp	A site where a body of troops is temporarily or permanently lodged, with or without entrenchments and fortifications. [context/principal building]
military garden	A garden with features common to earthworks for military purposes such as ditches and ramparts for example Blenheim which has an enormous regular structure with fortified walls of rubble and eight massive circular bastions. [form]
military headquarters	A building used as the command centre of a military operation. [context/principal building]
mill race	A channel of water that provides a current of water to drive a millwheel. [feature]
miniature garden	A very small-scale garden. [form]
minster	A complex of buildings, often within an enclosure, housing a pre-Benedictine Reform secular religious community. Now commonly used to describe the main church within such a complex, which over time attained higher status. [context/principal building]
mixed border	A border in which different species and colours are mixed. [feature]
moat	A wide ditch filled with water, surrounding a building. (See also 'dry moat'). [feature]
model farm	A farm building erected in the 18th and 19th century which were architect-designed rather than built in the local vernacular style. [context/principal building]
model settlement	A planned village, town or settlement, varying from picturesque arrangements of estate cottages to workers' villages and utopian community villages. [context/principal building]
Modern	From 1900 to the present.
monastery	Houses specifically of monks, canons or religious men but not friars. [context/principal building]
monastery garden	In medieval times these were gardens around a monastery or a nunnery. The gardens had recreational areas with trees and walks, and functional areas such as orchard and kitchen gardens. Herbs were grown for medicinal purposes. [form]

monastic precinct	The area surrounding a monastic house including conventual buildings, outbuildings, cemetery and fishponds. Usually marked out by a bank and/or ditch or precinct wall. [context/principal building]
moon gate	A circular opening in a door or wall. Originally a feature in high-status Chinese gardens. [feature]
Moorish pavilion	An often light and airy garden building in the Moorish style that was used for recreational purposes. [feature]
Moorish-style garden	A garden incorporating features of Moorish-influenced Spanish gardens - water features, patios, benches, walls and compartments and evergreens. [style]
mosque	A Muslim temple or place of worship. [context/principal building]
moss house	A rustic garden building made of wood with moss pressed between the wall slats. The mosses could be of different types, forming a mossery. [feature]
motte	An artificial, steep-sided mound constructed during the medieval period as part of a castle. Sometimes reused later as the basis for a garden mount. [feature]
mount	An artificial hill designed to provide a good view, particularly fashionable in Tudor period. A mount sometimes has a spiralling walk and a gazebo on top. [Feature]
multiple dwelling	Buildings designed for the accommodation of large numbers of people, rather than individual families [context/principal building]
museum	A building, group of buildings or space within a building, where objects of value such as works of art, antiquities, scientific specimens, or other artefacts are housed and displayed. [context/principal building]
mushroom house	A windowless shed with divided shelves for the growing of mushrooms, often on the north-facing outside wall of a walled garden. [feature]
natural landscape	A natural feature incorporated into a designed landscape [feature]
nature reserve	Area of land set aside and managed for the preservation of flora and fauna, their natural habitats and physical features. [purpose]
niche	A shallow ornamental recess, often arched and semi-circular in plan, in a garden wall or hedge. It often contains a sculpture or a seat. A large niche is usually called an ‘alcove’. [feature]
Nonconformist meeting house	A building used for services by a nonconformist protestant sect, especially by Quakers and Presbyterians. [context/principal building]
nunnery	Houses specifically of nuns/canonesses or religious women. Also known as a convent. [context/principal building]
nursery	An area for the nurture of young plants prior to permanent planting elsewhere. In the commercial sense, an area where plants are grown for sale. [form]

nursery garden	A horticultural site where trees, shrubs and plants are grown for sale and transplanting elsewhere. [context/principal building]
nursing home	A home for the elderly. Use for homes established since 1947 and state-funded. For earlier homes for the old, use almshouse. [context/principal building]
nuttery	A wood of nut trees. [form] OR [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
nymphaeum	A grotto or shrine dedicated to the nymphs, composed of fountains designed to imitate a natural grotto. [feature]
obelisk	A tall, tapering pillar with a pyramidal top, generally square on plan. Used in Great Britain from the late 16th century as a public, funerary or garden monument. Usually made of stone but can be of other materials, including topiary. [feature]
octagonal temple	A garden building, octagonal in plan, designed in the style of a classical temple, used for standing or sitting in. [feature]
office	A building or room where business, administrative or professional activities are conducted. Use specific type where known. (See also 'Government office' and 'local government office' and 'commercial office') [context/principal building]
open air theatre	An outdoor theatre for the staging of dramatic productions. [purpose] OR [feature]
orangery	A gallery or building in a garden, usually south facing, used for the growing of oranges and other fruit. [feature]
orb finial	A finial in the shape of a sphere with horizontal raised band round the middle. [feature]
orchard	A small plantation of fruit trees, usually enclosed. [feature] OR [form] OR [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
orchard house	A building used for the cultivation of fruit trees. [feature]
orchid house	A glasshouse for the cultivation of orchids, which generally need much warmth and moisture. They preserve the right tropical conditions of humidity and temperature." [feature]
ornamental	A park or garden designed for ornamental purposes. [purpose]
ornamental bridge	A bridge built to enhance or compliment the surrounding landscape. Mainly found on estates or in parkland and usually 18th and 19th century. [feature]
ornamental canal	An artificial stretch of water, usually rectangular in shape, used decoratively, particularly in formal gardens such as the Long Water at Hampton Court, Middlesex. Occasionally used to supply water to cascades. [feature]
ornamental clock	A functioning clock designed to serve as an ornamental feature or sculpture. (See also 'floral clock'). [feature]
ornamental fountain	A decorative fountain often with or of an architectural or sculptural form. [feature]

ornamental garden	A decorative garden, often landscaped, laid out with intricate flower beds and hedges, and often containing ornate sculptures, fountains and garden ornaments. [purpose]
ornamental lake	An artificial lake, often made by damming a stream. A common feature of landscape parks. [feature]
ornamental pond	A small artificial pond of water created for decorative purposes. [feature]
outdoor swimming pool	A large, artificial pool, usually lined with tiles, rubber or similar materials. An unenclosed feature, usually subterranean, constructed to contain water for public or private recreation and sporting activities. Sometimes part of a lido complex. Use 'indoor swimming pool' for pools with a covering structure. [feature]
ornamental ventilation shaft	A ventilation shaft for a tunnel or similar structure beneath the garden, which is disguised as an ornamental garden feature. For example: Gibson Square in Islington, north London contains a ventilation shaft for the Victoria Line in the form of a classical temple with domed roof. [feature]
overthrow	The decorative wrought iron framework on top of an iron gate. [feature]
pagoda	A tall, polygonal structure with ornamental roofs at each storey, based stylistically on a Buddhist temple but adapted as an eye-catcher and pavilion in the 18th century in England. [feature]
palace	A substantial house belonging to a person or office of particularly high status in town or the country. [context/principal building]
palisade	An enclosure of stakes driven into the ground, sometimes for defensive purposes. [feature]
palissade	A hedge clipped to form an even wall (derived from French). [feature]
Palladian bridge	A bridge designed in Palladian style which was fashionable in Britain during 17th to 18th centuries. This style was inspired by, and named after16th century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio. [feature]
palm house	A glasshouse in which palms and/or other tropical plants are grown. [feature]
park	An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, used for hunting, the cultivation of trees, for grazing sheep and cattle or visual enjoyment. Use more specific type where known. [form]
park pale	A wooden-stake fence, often associated with deer hunting. [feature]
park shelter	A shelter in a public park. [feature]
park wall	A stone or brick wall enclosing a park. [feature]
parks, gardens and urban spaces	Any designed open space [context]

parterre	A level space in a garden occupied by ornamental flowerbeds. [feature]
parterre a l'anglaise	A turf lawn with the design cut into the turf (French term meaning 'parterre in the English style'). [Feature]
parterre en broderie	An early 17th century variant of parterre that resembled embroidery of the period, typically using patterns based on leaves or flowers. Also called 'parterre de broderie.' (French) [feature]
path	A way made for pedestrians, especially one merely made by walking (often not specially constructed). [feature]
patio	A small paved area attached to a building. Originally, an inner court, open to the sky, in a Spanish or Latin-American house. [Feature]
patte d'oie	A feature where several straight allees radiate forwards from a single point. Patte d'oie is a French term which means 'goose foot' in English. (See also ‘allee’). [feature]
pavilion	A light, sometimes ornamental structure in a garden, park or place of recreation, used for entertainment or shelter. Use specific type where known. [feature]
peat garden	A garden area based on peat, often raised above the height of the surrounding garden, used for growing woodland plants and heathers. The wall enclosing it may also made from peat blocks. [form]
pedestal	A block on which an urn or figure stands for enhanced display [feature]
percee	A cutting through a wood to open up a view or establish an allee. [feature]
pergola	A timber or metal structure consisting of uprights and cross members, designed to support climbing plants. (See also ‘tunnel arbor’). [feature]
peristyle	A row of columns surrounding a building or an open space such as a courtyard. [feature]
Persian-style garden	This was enclosed and had shallow water channels that crossed, dividing the garden into four equal parts (a layout known as the 'chahar bagh', meaning 'four gardens'). There was often a central pool or fountain, trees and sometimes a pavilion for shade, fruit, and flowers for scent. There might be a further area of enclosed parkland beyond the garden wall. Conquering Arab armies adopted the style from the 7th century AD onwards, and the Persian garden became the basic form for the Islamic garden from Spain to India. (See 'Islamic garden'). [style]
pet cemetery	An area within a garden for the burial of pets (usually dogs) with headstones commemorating the animals. [form] OR [purpose] OR [feature]
pheasantry	Cage and often an ornate building to keep and display pheasants bred for ornamental appearance. [feature]

physic garden	A garden maintained for the study and cultivation of plants for medicinal purposes. [form] OR [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
Picturesque	A style of landscape or garden, especially in the 18th and 19th century. Featured spectacular scenery which was broken, irregular and varied, with sense of wildness in the planting. William Gilpin first used the term in 1748. It was defined further by Uvedale Price and Richard Payne Knight as scenery suitable for painting. Few gardens were created in this style. [style]
pigeon cree	A single-storey building, usually rectangular, in which pigeons, especially racing or homing pigeons, are kept. [feature]
pigeon loft	A building or structure, usually rectangular, in which pigeons, especially racing or homing pigeons, are kept. [Feature]
pine cone finial	A finial in the shape of a pine cone. [feature]
pine pit	A hotbed, usually filled with tanner's bark, which was kept warm or hot for the cultivation of pineapples. Also sometimes called a pineapple pit. [feature]
pineapple finial	A finial in the shape of a pineapple. [feature]
pinery	A glasshouse used for growing pineapples. [feature]
pinetum	An arboretum devoted mainly to the growing of conifers and other evergreen trees. [form] OR [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
place of worship	A place where appropriate acts, rites and ceremonies are performed to honour or revere a supernatural being, power or holy entity. Use specific type where known. [context/principal building]
plant nursery	A place, including buildings (often large glasshouses) where plants are bred and grown for sale. [purpose]
plant type	A garden typified by specific types of plants. [plant type/environment]
plantation	A group of planted trees or shrubs, generally of uniform age and of a single species. [form] OR [feature]
planted walk	A route for walking in a park or garden lined with trees or other plants. (See also 'walk') [feature]
planter	A decorative container for growing plants. [feature]
planting	A grouping or line of trees, shrubs or plants grown in a specific area. [feature]
plat	A flat area of plain grass, perhaps with a statue in the centre. [feature]
playing field	A field or piece of ground used for the playing of games and other activities. [purpose]
pleached trees	A line of trees planted at regular intervals, their main branches interwoven with those of the adjacent trees, so that the crowns of the individual trees merge to look like a hedge on stilts. [Feature]

pleasance	An area attached to a house, or part of an estate, used for pleasure and recreation. [feature]
pleasure garden	A private garden, run as a commercial enterprise, where people could meet to eat, drink, promenade, listen to music, masquerade and enjoy other entertainments. Such gardens were popular from around 1660 to 1850 (with particular success in the 18th century). For example: Vauxhall, Ranelagh and Marylebone. Can also be a general term for 'pleasure ground.' [purpose]
pleasure ground	A large area of garden laid out with cultivated lawns, ornamental plantings, and walks. The pleasure ground was usually for walking in, as opposed to the park which would be enjoyed on horseback or in a carriage. [purpose]
plump	A group of between three and six trees of the same species, planted almost as one. [feature]
policies	The enclosed, usually landscaped, park or lands associated with a large country house. (Scotland) [form]
pollarded tree	A tree that has had its branches removed, leaving the trunk, and resulting in re-growth of a mass of fine branches. [feature]
pommel finial	A finial in the shape of a ball (smooth or faceted) common on gates and walls. [feature]
pond	A small lake or pool, often artificial. [feature]
pool	A small body of water, either natural or artificial. [feature]
porter's rest	A small structure comprising of a 'shelf' of wood or metal sitting on pillars and erected for the benefit of porters to allow them to rest their burdens. [feature]
Post-war:	From 1945 to 2000.
potager	A garden in which vegetables, fruits and herbs are grown. [See also: 'kitchen garden.' [purpose] OR [feature]
potting shed	A shed in which delicate plants are reared from seedlings for planting out later. [feature]
preceptory	A manor or estate owned and run by an order of knights and governed by a preceptor. [context/principal building]
priory	A monastery governed by a prior or prioress. [context/principal building]
prison	An establishment where offenders are confined. [context/principal building]
prisoner of war camp	A prison site for the containment of servicemen captured in war. [context/principal building]
private square	A square where the open space is inaccessible to the public. (See also 'square') [form]
privy	An outside earth closet, in a small hut [feature]

privy garden	A private garden for the prime or sole us of the owner [form]
promenade	A place for strolling, public walks, etc. Usually associated with coastal resorts. [feature] OR [purpose]
prospect mound	An artificial mound, generally conical, placed within a garden or park to provide a viewing point to overlook the garden or park. It may also serve as a visual focus in the garden or park layout. [feature]
prospect tower	A tower built on a prominent part of an estate to provide panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. [feature]
psychiatric hospital	The modern term for a hospital where patients suffering from psychiatric disorders receive medical care and attention. The term gradually replaced 'mental asylum' during the 20th century as psychiatric knowledge and care improved and social attitudes changed. [context/principal building]
public buildings	A building used for public purposes, usually administered by a national or local government body or agency. [context/principal building]
public park	A park for the use of the public for exercise, entertainment and relaxation. [form] OR [context/principal building] OR [purpose]
public square	A square where the open space is accessible to the public. (See also square) [form]
Pulhamite Rockwork	A naturalistic rockwork feature made in artificial stone produced by James Pulham & Son from the 1830s to at least the 1870s, made from aggregate with a cement-based render [feature]
pump rooms	A spa building to which water was pumped from springs or wells. Usually also serving a social function as an assembly room, for instance at Bath. [context/principal building]
pyramid	A building in the style of Egyptian funerary pyramids, usually with a square base and 4 triangular sides sloping up towards a point. [feature]
quadriga	A sculptured group comprising a chariot drawn by four horses. [feature]
quarry garden	A garden made in a quarry where the steep sides are used for spectacular effect, as at Belsay, Northumberland. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
rabbit warren	An artificially constructed area for the breeding and control of rabbits. It may form a distinct feature in a garden. [feature] OR [purpose]
railings	A fence or barrier made of metal or wooden rails. [Feature]
railway	A line or track consisting of iron or steel rails, on which passenger carriages or goods wagons are moved, usually by a locomotive engine." [context/principal building]
railway cutting	A man-made trough or valley through a hill, carrying at its base a railway. [context/principal building]

railway embankment	A man-made ridge to carry a railway across a declivity or area subject to flooding. [context/principal building]
railway station	A place where railway trains regularly stop for taking up and setting down passengers or for receiving goods for transport. [context/principal building]
railway transport site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with railway transport. [context/principal building]
raised bed	A bed raised above the level of the surrounding walks. A common feature of medieval and Renaissance gardens. [feature]
recess	A hollow space inserted into a flat, vertical plane. Often of a regular shape. [feature]
recreation ground	A public ground with facilities for games and other activities. [purpose]
recreational	Land or buildings used for recreational purposes. [context/principal building]
recreational / sport	Land used for recreation or sport. [purpose]
recreational route	A route that has been designated for recreational exercise, such as a path, a towpath or a cycle path. [context/principal building]
refreshment pavilion	A type of pavilion sometimes found in public parks or country house estates. [feature]
Regency	From 1811 to 1830. This period is named after the Prince Regent, who became George IV, and covers the period during which he was Regent (1811 to 1820) and then monarch (1820-1830).
religious house	Use only for a monastic house of unknown status, religious order and uncertain authenticity. Use specific type where known. [context/principal building]
religious, ritual and funerary	Land or buildings used for religious, ritual or funereal purposes. [context/principal building]
religious, ritual and funerary features	Artefacts, buildings or structures usually found in cemeteries or the grounds of a building used for worship. [feature]
Renaissance	This term is used infrequently to refer to British culture from the mid-15th century to the early 17th century. It is more usually used to describe a cultural style and period in continental Europe that began in Italy around the 13th century.
reposoir	An ornamental arch, possibly of stone or wood, that can be quite deep and in a mixture of styles. Humphry Repton used such features in a number of his designs. [feature]
residential building	Buildings used as non-permanent homes. [context/principal building]

Restoration	From 1660 to 1688. This period gets its name from the restoration of the monarchy after the English Commonwealth and Protectorate periods. It covers the reign of Charles II (from 1660 to 1685) and his brother James II (from 1685 to 1688).
retirement home	Residence for retired people, often in the form of an apartment complex, differing from a nursing home as the residents live independently. [context/principal building]
retreat	A house or centre used for meditation, contemplation and/or prayer. [context/principal building]
rhododendron garden	A garden in which the principal plants are various hybrids and species of rhododendron and azalea. [plant type/environment]
ride	A road or way for riding on horseback within a park or estate. [feature]
rifle butts	A target range used for rifle and small arms practice and recreational purposes. [purpose]
rill	An artificial stream or brook where water is channelled and directed, for example at Rousham, Oxfordshire." [Feature]
river	A substantial channel of water, usually flowing into another channel or body of water, such as a lake or the sea. Rivers were often shaped and diverted to meet designer's requirements as it flowed through a garden or park. [feature]
riverside walk	A walk laid out beside a river. [feature]
road	A way between different places, used by horses, travellers on foot and vehicles. [context/principal building]
road transport site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with road transport. [context/principal building]
rock bridge	A bridge constructed using rockwork to create a craggy, naturalistic appearance. A feature of 18th century rococo gardens and parks. [feature]
rock garden	A garden consisting primarily of rocks and rock plants. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
rockery	An area of garden which is rocky, or into which natural or artificial rocks have been placed, used for growing plants, especially alpine plants. [feature]
rockwork	A landscape feature created using natural or artificial rocks. [feature]
rococo	The term ‘rococo’ comes from French ‘rocaille’, meaning ‘pebblework’ or ‘rockwork’, and ‘coquille’ meaning’ shell’. Rococo gardens may include rockwork features such as grottoes, cascades and arches, and individual buildings, which often show a light-hearted and fanciful approach and may take advantage of different architectural styles, such as Gothic, Chinese and rustic. In use from the mid-18th century. [style]

Roman	From A.D. 43 to 410. Note: there are different timespans used for 'Roman', for example A.D. 43 to 450, and some areas of the United Kingdom were either never or only briefly under Roman control.
rond point	An open circular area where avenues converge. [feature]
roof garden	A garden or collection of potted plants on the flat roof of a house or other building. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
root house	A picturesque garden building decorated with tree roots, often serving as a hermitage or arbour. [feature]
rosarium	A formal rose garden, often a circular area bounded with arches of trelliswork on which some of the roses are trained. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
rose border	A long bed containing rose plants. [feature]
rose garden	A garden, often geometrical in layout, or area for the cultivation of roses. [form] OR [plant type/environment] OR [feature]
rotunda	An isolated building, circular in plan, generally consisting of one apartment with a domed roof such as the Mausoleum at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. [feature]
row	A row of buildings built during different periods, as opposed to a 'terrace.' [context/principal building]
royal park	Originally a large tract of wooded country, owned by the monarchy, for the purpose of hunting. The royal parks of London, such as Greenwich, are all open to the public and have been for centuries. [form] OR [purpose]
ruin	A partially demolished building, or a structure purposely built to look like a ruin. Often used as an eyecatcher in a designed landscape, especially from 18th century (see also 'Sham Ruin') [feature]
rustic bridge	A bridge constructed to appear roughly made. For example, with tree branches not stripped of bark forming the handrails and rough trellised sides. [feature]
Sacred/ritual/ Funerary	Green spaces designed for sacred, ritual or funerary purposes. [purpose]
safari park	An enclosed park where exotic wild animals are free to roam and can be seen by the public. Often created from a historic landscape park. [purpose]
sanatorium	A hospital for convalescents or consumptives. [context/principal building]
sarcophagus	A stone coffin, often carved with lettering, decorative reliefs or a sculpture. Sometimes used as an ornament in a garden with other classical remains. [feature]
school	An establishment in which people, usually children, are taught. [context/principal building]
scientific	Land used for scientific purposes [purpose]

scratch dial	A set of marks found on the wall of a building, thought to be a form of sundial. [feature]
scree garden	A garden, generally sloping gently, which is covered in rock fragments and stones, recreating the natural scree environment of a mountain slope, and planted with scree-dwelling plants. (See also 'gravel garden') [form]
screen	An ornamental frame of wrought ironwork. [feature]
sculpture	A figurative or abstract design in the round or in relief, made by chiselling stone, carving wood, modelling clay, casting metal, or similar processes. [feature]
sculpture garden	A garden designed to display sculpture, publicly or privately. [purpose]
secret garden	An enclosed, self-contained area of garden. [form]
semi-detached house	A house joined to another to form one building. [context/principal building]
sensory garden	A garden planted for the use of people who rely chiefly on senses other than sight, designed to appeal to the senses of touch, smell and hearing. [plant type/environment]
sepulchre	A burial chamber, made of stone or sometimes cut into rock, or a cavernous structure for interments. [feature]
serpentine path	A winding path in a garden or park, common in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. [feature]
serpentine walk	A winding walk, common in early 18th century Rococo gardens and parks. [feature]
serpentine wall	A wall with multiple curves (like a snake moving) for growing fruit, dating in Britain from the mid-18th century. Its curving lines gave added strength, thus avoiding the need for buttressing. (See also: 'crinkle-crankle wall') [feature]
sham bridge	A structure that appears to be a bridge, but is used just as a decorative termination of a piece of water [feature]
sham ruin	A structure purposely built to look like a ruin. Often used as an eye-catcher in a designed landscaped park or garden, especially during the 18th century. (See also 'ruin')
shed	A slight structure built for shelter or storage, or for use as a workshop, either attached as a lean-to to a permanent building or separate. Use more specific type where known. (See also: 'potting shed') [feature]
shell bridge	A bridge decorated with shells forming an ornamental feature. [feature]
shell fountain	A fountain decorated with shells forming an ornamental feature. [feature]

shell grotto	A grotto decorated with shells, sometimes a room in a house, sometimes a separate building. [feature]
shell house	An ornamental building, usually decorated with or displaying shells. [feature]
shell seat	A seat decorated with a mixture of shells, and often corals, minerals or crystals. Fashionable 18th-century century. [feature]
shelter belt	A belt of trees or very high shrubs planted specifically to shelter another area of planting, especially from prevailing winds. Used to create a warmer microclimate in a garden or area of park." [feature]
shrine	Originally, a sacred place marked by a structure or building, or a niche or container for holy relics. In gardens, shrines may be used as artefacts or structures that are part of the landscape design rather than as sacred places. [feature]
shrub border	A long bed planted with mixed shrubs, usually found near the house. [feature]
shrub feature	A feature displaying shrubs in a park or garden. [feature]
shrubbery	An area planted with shrubs through which a path winds (particularly 19th century gardens), or a border planted primarily with shrubs. [feature]
signal box	A building on a railway system housing levers used to regulate trains on the tracks using signals and to change the points to enable a train to transfer from one track to another. [context/principal building]
single dwelling	Building designed for the accommodation of a single family. [context/principal building]
skating pond	A pond used for skating when frozen. [feature]
slip garden	A narrow garden or corridor, usually the ground outside the kitchen garden walls, cultivated for hardy vegetables, small orchards or nursery trees. [form] OR [purpose]
souterrain	An underground chamber, store room or passage. [feature]
specimen tree	An unusual or interesting tree planted for effect. [feature]
sphinx	A sculptured, carved or moulded representation of an imaginary creature, a human head and breast combined with the body of a lion. [feature]
spinney	A small wood or thicket. [form]
sports pavilion	A type of pavilion sometimes found in public parks or country house estates. [feature]
sports site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with sporting activities. [purpose]
spring	The point at which a water course emerges from the ground. [feature]

spring garden	A garden planted with spring-flowering shrubs, bulbs and other plants. [form]
square	An open space or area, usually square in plan, in a town or city, enclosed by railings and gates, and surrounded by buildings. Sometimes paved or cobbled but frequently containing a garden or laid out with grass and trees. [form]
stable	A building or an individual stall within a building in which a horse is accommodated. [feature]
stable block	A building in which horses are accommodated. May also be known as 'stables.' [feature]
stable yard	A yard associated with stables for horses, often surrounded by stable buildings. [feature]
standard	A tree or shrub with a clean stem or trunk below a network of branches. [feature]
statue	A three-dimensional representation of a living being, allegorical personage, eminent person or animal, made of materials such as stone, metal or plaster. [feature]
steps	A series of horizontal surfaces, usually of stone, brick, or wood, which assist in the transition between different ground levels. [feature]
stewpond	A fishpond usually associated with monastic gardens, for breeding, rearing and keeping fish for consumption. Often changed into designed water features in the post-medieval period. [feature] OR [purpose]
stream	A small river, or less substantial channel of water, usually flowing into another channel or body of water, such as a river or lake. [feature]
structure	An artificial construction, usually in a fixed location. Use more specific type if known. [feature]
stud farm	A farm where stallions and mares are kept for breeding. [context/principal building]
stumpery	A feature, fashionable during the 19th century, composed of tree roots and stumps placed upside down into earth banks with trailing plants festooned around them. [feature]
Sublime landscape	An extreme type of Picturesque landscape featuring wild and precipitous scenery, abysses and cataracts. [style]
summerhouse	A building in a garden or park designed to provide a shady retreat from the heat of the sun. [feature]
sundial	A structure used to show the time of day by means of the sun shining on a 'gnomon', the shadow of which falls on the surface of the dial which is marked with a diagram showing the hours. Can be freestanding, usually on a pillar, or fixed to a building. [feature
sunken garden	An often secluded garden set below the level of surrounding ground, usually surrounded with terraces. [form]

sunshine recorder A glass sphere in a metal frame standing on a small pillar. A card is placed behind the sphere which focuses any sunlight, marking the card and thus indicating how many hours of sunlight there was on that day. [feature]

swimming pool A large, artificial pool, usually lined with tiles or rubber. Can be placed in the open air, for instance a lido, or in a building. [purpose]

Swiss chalet A picturesque building in the Swiss style, usually 19th-century, with rough-cut timber walls, and a steeply sloping, roof with projecting eaves. [feature]

Swiss cottage A chalet designed in the Swiss style such as the one in the grounds of Kenwood House, London. [feature]

Swiss-style garden A garden with real or supposed Swiss features, including Swiss chalet-type buildings and plantings. Often in a precipitous area. [style]

synagogue A place of worship for Jewish people. [context/principal building]

tazza A shallow bowl mounted on a stem or other support for display of plants and flowers. Popular in the 19th century. [feature]

tea garden Garden or open-air enclosure, usually connected to commercial premises, where tea and other refreshments are served to the public. [form] OR [purpose]

tea house A refreshment house in a public park or country house garden. [context/principal building] OR [feature]

temperate house A building with a regulated moderate temperature for the cultivation of plants. [feature]

temple 1. A garden building, usually in classical or Gothic style, which may be enclosed or open. The term can be applied to many types of garden building with an interior space in which to stand or sit. Use specific type where known. [feature]

2. A term used to describe a place of worship in a number of religions, including Christianity, Judaism and Hinduism. [context/principal building]

tenement block Use for speculatively built 19th century ‘model dwellings’, rather than those built by a philanthropic society. [context/principal building]

tenement house Originally built as a family house. Converted into flats during the 19th or 20th century. [context/principal building]

tennis court A prepared area, traditionally grass, where tennis is played. [purpose]

tennis lawn A lawn on which tennis can be played. [feature]

term A statue comprising a head of the ancient Roman god Terminus on a pillar that tapers slightly towards the bottom. Terms were used for marking the boundary of area or estate by ancient Romans. (See also: 'herm') [feature]

terrace A flat, level area, sometimes raised. [context/principal building] OR [feature]

terraced garden	A garden with one or more platforms with walks, often on different levels, usually close to the house. [form]
terraced house	A house in a line of houses, attached to, and adjoining one another and planned and built as one unit. [context/principal building]
terraced lawn	A raised lawn in a garden or park. [feature]
terraced walk	A walk, common in 18th century gardens, providing a view across the surrounding countryside. [feature]
tomb	A structure which is a burial place, or which is constructed over a burial place. Can be made of stone. [feature]
topiary	Trees or shrubs pruned and trained into shapes, particularly geometric or stylised bird or animal forms. [feature]
topiary avenue	A tree-lined way or approach where the trees have been cut into various forms and shapes. [feature]
topiary garden	A garden containing trees or shrubs pruned and trained into various geometric, zoomorphic or fantastic shapes. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
tortoise house	A building for keeping and viewing tortoises and/or terrapins. [feature]
tower	A tall building, often with castellation, usually placed to give a commanding view. Also designed to be a point of visual interest in the landscape, particularly when viewed from the house. (See also: 'prospect tower') [feature]
town garden	A garden which, historically, was mainly regular in layout, (partly because of the smallness of scale) and set out with regular formations of walks, shrubs and trees. For example, back gardens in London and Bath. [form]
town hall	A large building used for the transaction of the public business of a town, the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities. [context/principal building]
town house	A gentry house in a town or city, either detached or in a terrace. [context/principal building]
town square	The principal open space, usually square in plan, in a town or city centre, usually but not exclusively associated with a town hall, council offices or building that was formerly the town or city hall. [form]
transport	Land or buildings used for transport purposes.[context/principal building]
tree avenue	A road or street lined with trees along either side. (See 'avenue') [feature]
tree belt	An alignment of trees planted as part of a designed landscape. For a belt lining a road use 'tree avenue.' [feature]
tree clump	A group of trees planted as part of a designed landscape. [Feature]

tree enclosure ring	A circular bank in which trees have been planted for ornamental purposes or to create an enclosure. May exist purely as a bank which has been formed over the stumps of the trees which had been planted to form the enclosure. [feature]
tree feature	A feature in a park or garden using a tree or trees for display. [feature]
tree house	Ornamental garden building constructed within the branches of trees. [feature]
tree mound	An earthen mound, usually within an ornamental garden, on which a tree was planted. [feature]
tree ring	Trees planted in an ornamental circle. For earthwork surrounding trees use tree enclosure ring. [feature]
treillage	A more elaborate form of trellis, often highly architectural, with columns, alcoves and wings. (French) [feature]
trellis	A framework used as a support upon which fruit-trees or climbing plants are trained. [feature]
trick fountain	An automata or water device which surprises the unwary onlooker with water. Particularly a feature of 16th and 17th century gardens. [feature]
triumphal arch	A free-standing, monumental arch, built to commemorate a triumph, especially in war or battle, or a garden folly designed to resemble a classical triumphal arch. [feature]
tropical house	A glasshouse in which tropical plants are grown. [feature]
Tudor	From 1485 to 1603. The period during the reign of the Tudor monarchs of England and Wales: Henry VII (from 1485 to 1509), Henry VIII (from 1509 to 1547), Edward VI (from 1547 to 1553), Jane (reigned for nine days in July 1553) and Mary I (from 1553 to 1558).
Tudor-style garden	A garden where the design and planting is intended to be typical of Tudor period gardens. The principal characteristics of this period were mazes, mounts and knots. [style]
tunnel	An underground channel with a vaulted roof. [feature]
tunnel arbour	An extended arbour, often with a rounded top, and usually single plant species, such as beech, yew, wisteria or laburnum. (See also ‘pergola’). [feature]
turf maze	A maze created by cutting shallow pathways into deep lawns, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. (See also: 'labyrinth') [form] OR [feature]
turfed seat	Seats or benches covered in turf, built against a wall, tree or fountain, were a common feature of medieval enclosed gardens. [feature]
turfed steps	Garden steps covered in turf. [feature]
Turkish tent	A pavilion designed in the Turkish style. [feature]

turning seat	Small garden pavilion set on a base so it can revolve to catch the sun. [feature]
tybach	Welsh term for a hut containing up to three earth closets [feature]
umbrello	A light structure consisting of a central stem with a circular canopy on top. A seat may be formed around the base of the stem. [feature]
university	A high-level educational institution in which students study for degrees and academic research is done. [context/principal building]
urban estate	An area of land in a large town or city with a single owner (often a local authority, trust or company), incorporating buildings and landscaped areas. [form]
urban park	The concept of a purpose-designed public park dates from the 19th century. They were areas for public recreation, totally accessible, and considered to be the 'lungs' of an industrial city. [form] OR [purpose]
urn	A container, usually of stone, metal or ceramic, often designed in the form of a Classical vase with two side handles and a foot or pedestal. Traditionally used to contain the ashes of the dead. [feature]
valley garden	A garden constructed along a valley. [form]
vantage point	A position or place that allows a wide or favourable overall view of a scene or situation. [feature]
vase	A large, decorative garden container. Often taller than it is wide, and usually of symmetrical, cylindrical form. Can vary greatly in style and detail. Materials can include stone, metal or ceramic. [feature]
vegetable garden	A garden devoted to growing vegetables. [purpose] OR [plant type/environment]
ventilation shaft	A shaft that provides fresh air from above ground to an area below ground. [feature]
Versailles case	A box-like case up to a metre high with small ball or acorn finials at the corners, for containing a shrub or small tree. Sometimes the sides can be opened for root pruning and soil change. [feature]
Victorian:	From 1837 to 1901. The period during the reign of Queen Victoria.
villa	A term for a type of house, with varying definitions according to period. Roman villas were high-status and usually associated with a rural estate, whereas Georgian and later period villas were often semi-detached, town houses. [context/principal building]
village green	An area of common grassland in a village used for various purposes such as grazing cattle and recreation. [form]
vinery	A glasshouse or hothouse in which grapevines are cultivated. [purpose] OR [feature]
vineyard	An area of land and associated buildings where vines are cultivated. The grapes produced are then used to make wine. [form]
visitor centre	A building or collection of buildings which offer information and interpretation of a site open to the public. May also include ticket

	sales, refreshment and shopping facilities. [context/principal building]
walk	A route for walking in a park or garden. (See also 'planted walk') [feature]
wall	An enclosing structure composed of bricks, stones or similar materials, laid in courses. Use specific type where known. [feature]
walled garden	A garden derived from the medieval monastery garden, with herbs for food and medicine. Later developing to include flower and kitchen gardens. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
war memorial	A monument to those killed in war, usually the First and Second World Wars [purpose] OR [feature]
water course	A channel along which water flows. May be artificial or natural. [feature]
water disposal site	Sites and structures associated with the disposal of waste water and waterborne refuse. [context/principal building]
water feature	A feature using or related to water, either natural or artificial [feature]
water garden	A garden incorporating fountains and pools in which aquatic and other water-loving plants are grown. [plant type/environment]
water lily house	A glasshouse or garden building, containing a pool or pools in which water lilies are grown. [feature]
water pavilion	A type of pavilion situated on an island in a garden lake or canal or, more generally, by any waterside. [feature]
water supply and drainage	Land or buildings used for water supply or drainage. [context/principal building]
water supply site	Site and structures associated with the supply of clean water. [context/principal building]
water wheel	A device used to raise water in a garden, for the purpose of feeding fountains, powering machinery. Can be an ornamental feature." [feature]
water works	The control of water often referred to as ‘hydraulics’. [feature]
waterfall	A fall of water. Use for artificial waterfalls if naturalistic in form, otherwise use 'cascade.' [feature]
well head	The structure at the top of a draw well. [feature]
well house	A building over a well housing machinery for raising the water. Often consisting of a donkey wheel or horse gin. [feature]
wild garden	A garden where wildflowers (woodland and meadow) grow in an apparently natural way. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
wilderness	A designed grove or wood with paths cut through it (bosquet). Can also refer to informal gardens some distance from the house beyond the parterres. [form] OR [feature]

wildlife garden	A garden with planting and features designed to encourage wildlife to live in and use it. [purpose]
window box	A long, narrow container, placed on or fixed to an external window sill, in which plants (especially those with colourful flowers, and herbs) are grown. The use of window boxes dates back to at least the medieval period. [feature]
winter garden	1. An area planted for winter display, with evergreens or winter-flowering plants. 2. A large glasshouse for public entertainment. The original purpose was also for the display of plants in the winter. [plant type/environment]
witch's house	A rustic hut with emblems of the supposed inhabitant (the witch), such as a broom and a cat. [feature]
wood shed	A building or room in which wood is stored. [feature]
woodland garden	A garden created within woodland where imported species such as camellias, magnolias and rhododendrons are grown. [form] OR [plant type/environment]
wood-pasture	A mix of woodland and grassland which has developed through a long history of grazing under open-grown trees. The trees were pollarded so that grazing animals, which were part of the wood-pasture system, could not graze off the re-growth. [form]
workhouse	A 19th-century establishment for the provision of work for the unemployed poor of a parish. Later an institution administered by Guardians of the Poor, in which paupers are lodged and the able-bodied set to work. [context/principal building]
World War 1:	From 1914 to 1918. Also called ‘First World War’ or ‘the Great War’ (especially prior to World War 2).
World War 2:	From 1939 to 1945. Also called ‘Second World War’.
yard	A paved area, generally found at the back of a house. [feature]
yew garden	A garden where yew and other coniferous trees are grown. [plant type/environment]
yew walk	A garden walk lined with yew trees and hedges. [feature]
Zen garden	A garden in the style of 'dry landscape' gardens at Japanese Zen Buddhist temples, with rocks, pebbles and raked sand or gravel. (See Japanese-style garden). [style]
zoological garden	A garden or park, with enclosures and buildings, in which wild animals are kept and reared for scientific study, conservation and educational purposes, usually open to the public. [purpose]